

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

ON

FOR THE
Week ending the 27th April 1907.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—	
Persian politics	335	The Berhampur Municipality	340
Persian politics	ib.	Wanted repairs to a pillar	ib.
Persian politics	ib.	Wanted a road	ib.
Lord Cromer's resignation	ib.	Water supply at Asansol	ib.
		The Road-Cess Fund	ib.
		The <i>chung</i> system obtaining in the Amritsar Municipality	ib.
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		(f)—Questions affecting the land—	
(a)—Police—		Nil.	
A salt case in Faridpur	335	(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
Apprehension of disturbances at Mymensingh	336	A railway grievance	340
The situation in Comilla	ib.	Railway complaints	ib.
Affairs at Comilla	ib.	The Bengal-Nagpur Railway	341
Fazlar Rahman, Sub-Inspector of Police	ib.	Strike among the railway employes on the Wazirabad-Layalpore Line	ib.
A Hindu-Muselman disturbance apprehended at the Langalbundh <i>mela</i> in East Bengal	ib.	A new drainage canal	ib.
A Hindu-Muselman affray in Dacca-Vikrampur	ib.	A steamer complaint	ib.
Incidents at Jamalpur, Mymensingh	337	A ferry complaint	ib.
European Police Superintendents of Calcutta	ib.		
Dacoity in the 24 Parganas	ib.		
Murder cases in the Bhagalpur district	ib.		
A complaint	338		
Alleged police <i>zulm</i> in Murshidabad	ib.		
A "Golden Bengal" leaflet again	ib.		
The murder of the late Maharaja Harballubh Narain Singh	ib.		
(b)—Working of the Courts—		(h)—General—	
The <i>amla</i> of the Civil Court at Burdwan	338	Reduction of the salt-duty	341
The conviction of a <i>sadhu</i> at Darbhanga	ib.	The courts at Asansol	ib.
The Haripur case	ib.	Sale of <i>pachsi</i> liquor in the Burdwan district	ib.
The <i>Punjabee</i>	ib.	The proposed reforms in the Government of India	ib.
The decision of the Sessions Judge of Aligarh criticised	339	Lord Kitchener's army reorganisation scheme	342
The Police Magistrate of Bombay in the <i>Hindu Swarajya</i> prosecution case	ib.	The Comilla students' case	343
A judgment of the Police Magistrate of Sealdah criticised	ib.	A petition against a death-sentence	ib.
The conviction of a <i>Naya Sannyasi</i> in the Calcutta Police Court	ib.	Sale of postage stamps at Burdwan	ib.
		A postal complaint	ib.
		A postal complaint	344
		Government and the condition of the country	ib.
		Government and the <i>swadeshi</i> movement in Eastern Bengal	ib.
		The Government of the new province and the <i>swadeshi</i>	ib.
		The true cause of famine in India	ib.
		The Hon'ble Mr. Hare and Comilla	ib.
		Mr. Hare and the famine in East Bengal	ib.
		The Government of Eastern Bengal and apprehended disarmament	ib.
		The present system of income-tax in India	ib.
		Mr. Morley's speech on the education question in India	ib.
		The Maharaja of Ajudhya and Government	345
		Government supervision of coal-mines	ib.
		Mr. Carey at Hazaribagh	ib.
		Prices of rice in Nadia	ib.
		"Assam prejudiced by the partition"	ib.
		The proposed revision of the partition	346
		An age-limit for Honorary Magistrates	ib.
		The Arms Act	ib.
(c)—Jails—			
Nil.			
(d)—Education—			
A Mining College	339		
Maulvi Ahsan-ul-lah, officiating Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division	ib.		
A system of "school-final" certificates	ib.		
Female education in Bihar	ib.		

(h) General—concl'd.

The contemplated appointment of Mr. Yule as a member of the Council of the Secretary of State	346
The contemplated Plassey memorial	ib.
The celebration of Plassey	ib.
The debate on the Bengal Budget	347
The sanitary condition of India	ib.
Advice to Government	ib.
Alleged discontent in the Native Army	ib.
The Siege of Delhi and the Military Tournament	ib.

III.—LEGISLATION.

The new Tenancy Legislation	347
The Bengal Local Self-Government (Amendment) Bill	ib.
Proposed compulsory primary education	348

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

The Chief of Bhur and the Auudh Commission	348
--	-----

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Distress in the Murshidabad district	348
Mukwa crop in the Sonthal Parganas	ib.
Distress at Contai in the Midnapore district	ib.
Prices of paddy in Midnapore	ib.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

"Why are things like this?"	348
A charan's song	349
Certain remarks on British rule in India	ib.
The incidents at Comilla	ib.
Colonial self-government for India	ib.
The proposed statue of Lord Clive	350
Celebration of the 150th anniversary of Plassey	ib.
The contemplated celebration of the Sepoy Mutiny	351
Swaraj and independence	ib.
The Maharaja of Darbhanga on the Victoria Memorial	ib.
The Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta	ib.
The present discontent	ib.
Sir H. Campbell Bannerman on liberty and justice in the Empire	ib.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS—concl'd.

The boycott in official statistics	352
The result of the boycott	ib.
Boycott and the Muhammadans	ib.
The sale of foreign salt in India	ib.
"Begging will not do"	353
A M. P. in the <i>Reynolds's News</i> and the Indians	ib.
Persecution of the Muhammadans in Crete	ib.
Anarchy	ib.
The present condition of the Indian people	ib.

URIYA PAPERS.

Swaraj and swadeshi lectures of Mr. Pal in Cuttack	354
A proposal to store rice in the interests of poorer consumers	ib.
A mutual intercourse between the Uriya Princes	ib.
The foundation of a girls' school in Bamra	ib.
English petitions preferred to vernacular ones in Dhenkanal	ib.
Local self-government in India	ib.
A proposal to manufacture salt in Orissa	ib.
The Budget speech of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	ib.
A complaint against municipal peons in Cuttack	ib.
Talcher <i>Sahitya Sabha</i> on the emancipation of Indian women	355
The unpopularity of the circular to disallow commission on the sale of postal stamps	ib.
The reduction of the salt-tax	ib.
A new State Collector wanted for Mayurbhanj	ib.
The revision settlement in Balasore	ib.
The evils of the Orissa settlement	ib.
The water-supply difficulty in Balasore	ib.
Mr. Agasti wanted in Balasore in the interest of reform	356
Observations on the revision settlement	ib.
Small-pox in Cuttack	ib.
Chicken-pox in Kendrapara	ib.
Public health in Cuttack	ib.
The tiger-scare in Ramgarh	ib.
The weather in Talcher	ib.
The weather in Pal Lahera	ib.
A proposal to establish an oil-machine in Talcher	ib.
Manufacture of sugar in Bamra	ib.
A proposal to manufacture paper out of powdered bamboo	ib.
An advocacy of the cause of the domiciled Bengalis	ib.
A prize distribution meeting in Kendrapara	ib.
The Provincial Conference at Berhampore	357
The Balasore <i>Brahman Samiti</i>	ib.
The demise of Mr. P. C. Mitter, the District Magistrate of Puri	ib.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Namai Moqoddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 15th April quite agrees with the journal in its

NAMA-I-MOQODDAS
HABUL MATIN,
April 15th, 1907.

Persian politics.

opinion that worthy men from Japan should be appointed to help the Persians in making up their deficiencies in the various departments. Those that have a little insight into politics will fully understand how far the presence of the Japanese element in Persia is likely to be beneficial to the country, from a political standpoint. Evidently, the neighbouring Powers will not dare dealing unjustly with the Persians, if they have Japanese among themselves, and, moreover, the Government of Japan will be a friend of Persia both in theory, and practice. It is therefore advisable to utilize the services of the Japanese in receiving technical education from them, as also instructions in reference to sundry important affairs of the State.

2. The same paper deprecates the proceeding of the Persian Government in recalling Aminul Sultan to power, after his second dismissal. Aminul Sultan, the paper

Persian politics.

NAMA-I-MOQODDAS
HABUL MATIN.

remarks, is an obstinate and a strongheaded man of limited culture, and during his former incumbencies was a stubborn impediment to the general advancement of Persia. His first dismissal was, practically, a turning-point in its history, and its present prosperity is evidently a product of that. He is a right-hand man of Russia, having sought shelter in that country during his exile from Iran. He will, probably, never lose sight of the former's interest. The Persian Government should be wide awake, now, when he has thus thrust himself into the State. It is feared his restoration may lead to political disturbance.

3. A correspondent writing to the same paper observes as follows:—

Persian politics.

NAMA-I-MOQODDAS
HABUL MATIN.

Beware of the missionaries, especially the Catholics, who have been exerting heart and soul to corrupt the Musalman mind, by depicting Islam in a hideous colour and ascribing the backwardness of the Muhammadans to the fact of their being the followers of the crescent. Naturally, it devolves upon us as a duty to offer pecuniary contributions for the propagation of Muhammadanism, just as the Christians have been doing for propagating Christianity. Money for the purpose can be easily available from the produce of the estates set apart to answer charitable requirements. Just see what the Prime Minister of England calls as the most successful means of getting possession of foreign territories. They are, says he, (a) the sending of missions into foreign countries, (b) commissions, and (c) the artillery. It is the result of the working of these that caused Servia to almost slip out of the hands of Turkey. Though, practically, a Turkish principality, it declares itself to be subject to France. A few years ago, the Emperor of Japan, extorting from a Catholic mission, in course of a friendly conversation, the confession that it is through their missionaries that the European Powers contrive to get possession of foreign territories, closed all the ports to them until they thought they were much too initiated to fall into their trap. We should not also send our children to the Christian schools for education until they are sufficiently established in age and understanding to be sensible of the dictates of their religion. Really, it has been inconsiderate on the part of Persia to enter into a pecuniary engagement with Russia, in its present condition.

4. The *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 19th April thinks that Lord Cromer resigns not really for ill-health, but on a review of the present tendency of things in Egypt and to preserve his self-respect.

Lord Cromer's resignation.

SOLTAN,
April 19th, 1907.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

5. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th April writes that Jaladhar Das of Habashpur in thana Pangsa, district Faridpur, the complainant in the salt case, was ready

A salt case in Faridpur.

DAILY HITAVADI,
April 8th, 1907.

to accept four annas as compensation from those who had thrown away his

foreign salt, but the authorities thought that such a case could not be allowed to be compromised so easily, so a mountain is being sought to be made of a molehill. A Muhammadan Sub-Deputy Collector, who is working as a Settlement Officer at the place, is taking an active part in this case. Now the question is, why did this officer interfere in a case like this? But considering how misguided Government is nowadays, it is extremely natural for its officers to give up their legitimate functions and interfere in matters which do not at all concern them, in the expectation that they will thereby improve their prospects.

DAILY HITAVADI,
April 8th, 1907.

6. The same paper is glad that the authorities at Mymensingh are taking precautionary measures to put down any disturbances that may break out there. Babu Anathbandhu Guha was summoned and consulted

as to the best method of preventing any disturbance. The alarm of the officials shows that the situation is grave.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
April 11th, 1907.

7. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 11th April writes that the *Bhadralogs* of Comilla are requesting their relations living at Calcutta to return home quickly, believing that the Musalman outrages there will not cease and that self protection must therefore be provided for.

DAILY HITAVADI,
April 14th, 1907.

8. The reporter of the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] in Comilla writes as follows in its issue of the 14th April about the state of affairs at the place:—

Affairs at Comilla.
Such of the Hindu leaders as brought complaints against Musalman *gundas* have been arrested by the police on the complaint of a few Musalmans against them. Before the outbreak of disturbances a well-known pleader of Kasba brought the fearful condition of Magra and the neighbouring places to the notice of the Subdivisional Magistrate of Brahmanbaria, the District Magistrate, and the District Superintendent of Police, and he has been arrested by the police. Police servants behave very haughtily towards these respectable people with a view to insulting them.

A friend of Fazlar, Sub-Inspector of Police, is said to have been pushed from behind by a friend of his at the Agartala station. This has been made the ground of a complaint against this man by Fazlar and a warrant has been issued against him.

Mr. Lee has taken the charge of guarding the shops of Liverpool salt owned by some Musalmans at Magra Bazar. He came to Magra on the market day and kept watch and ward on the shops.

Sub-Inspector Fazlar is helping the Musalmans in various ways and is busy with this work alone.

Although the officials are thus trying to force the Hindus to buy *bilati* articles, the latter, instead of being disheartened, have become firmly resolved to use *swadeshi* and boycott *bilati* articles, and are trying to make arrangements for defending themselves independently of the help of the authorities.

Musalman *gundas* have become emboldened to bring all sorts of complaints against the investigating police officers. It is rumoured that Hindu police officers are not getting much help from their superiors in their investigating work, and are in a very bad plight.

SANJIVANI,
April 18th, 1907.

9. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 18th April urges the Hon'ble Mr. Hare, if he wishes to restore peace, to remove Fazlar Rahman, Sub-Inspector of Police, from Eastern Bengal without delay.

SANDHYA,
April 19th, 1907.

10. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 19th April says that there is a rumour that low-class Muhammadans are making preparations to attack the Hindus at the ensuing Langalbundh *mela* on the banks of the Brahmaputra. Hindu women have therefore been prohibited to go to the place on the *Astami Snan* day. Is the country under the administration of the *Mags*?

SOLTAN,
April 19th, 1907.

11. A correspondent of the *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 19th April writes how on the 24th ultimo, at Betfar in Dacca-Vikrampur, a party of 100 students after attending a *swadeshi* meeting went to the house of one

A Hindu-Musalman affray in Dacca-Vikrampur.

Kamraddin Shekh crying *Bande Mataram*; how, unheeded of a request not to utter *Bande Mataram* at that house, they proceeded to demolish a cow-shed attached to the house, and how at this juncture, 200 Musalmans who had been attending a wedding party in the neighbourhood came on the scene and a fight followed which, it is hoped, resulted in teaching a good lesson to the Hindu students.

12. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th April writes that the signs all point to an early spreading of the flame of disquiet all over Bengal. Let those worthy officials who under the influence of a policy of sowing dissensions are encouraging these bad things and laughing at the sight of Hindus suffering oppression at the hands of Musalmans be warned that if this kind of disquiet spreads all over the country it is not only that the Hindus and the Musalmans will be the losers, but that the entire country will become gradually one vast scene of anarchy. The flame has broken out in Mymensingh before the incidents at Comilla and Vikrampur have come quite to a close. The authorities were previously warned that the Musalmans of Mymensingh were preparing for committing oppressions on the Hindus, but they remained supine. The religiously disposed Hindus went to the *Ashtami mela* at Mymensingh, in reliance upon an assurance from the police, proclaimed by beat of drum, that they would not be molested by the Musalmans, and yet when the Musalmans began attacking the Hindus with *lathis* and brickbats, the police remained inactive and enjoyed the fun. When ultimately the Subdivisional Officer came upon the scene, he deprived the *gundas* of their *lathis*, but refrained from arresting any one of them.

DAILY HITAVADI,
April 24th, 1907.

The inactivity of the police and the above incidents have given the public an impression that the Musalmans are committing these terrible outrages at the instigation of the local authorities. At the time the *gundas* attacked the *Durgabari* they cried out that they were carrying out the orders of the *Kazi* Shaheb and the Sub-Registrar, referring apparently to the fact that when some time ago Mr. Clarke visited Mymensingh, the brother of M. Fazlar Karim and the local Sub-Registrar asked and obtained his permission to invite Nawab Ali Chaudhuri to Jamalpur. These incidents occurred on the 21st April last. The Hindus did not so much as touch water on that day. Many Hindus have already been arrested, though the Musalmans who committed the outrages are at large.

13. Referring to the suspension of two of the European Superintendents of the Calcutta Police, the *Sanjvani* [Calcutta] of the 18th April says that the character of the European police force of Calcutta has always been known to the inhabitants of the city, if not to the Government. It is, however, now hoped that Government will appoint able Bengali Superintendents in the place of the European Superintendents of the Calcutta Police.

SANJWANI,
April 18th, 1907.

14. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 19th April says that dacoities are very frequent at Banamalipur, a village in the 24-Parganas district. The police do very little towards helping the villagers.

SANDHYA,
April 19th, 1907.

15. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 20th April notes:—

Murder cases in the Bhagalpore district.

For some time past, murder after murder has been occurring in the district of Bhagalpur and the local police, notwithstanding their exertion and zeal, have not as yet been able to trace the culprits. This is, in fact, regrettable. Seeing the police so much wanting in tact and experience in arresting offenders, the murderers have got so bold and intrepid as to extend their villany to the men of higher orders such as Rajas and Barristers. It is, naturally, gratifying to see the Superintendent of Police, Bhagalpur, as also the subordinate police officers, trying heart and soul to find a clue to the arrest of the offenders, but at the same time it is painful to notice that they have, hitherto, been doing all without success. Why does not Government then utilize the services of the very able detective officers who are at their head-quarters?

BIHAR BANDHU,
April 20th, 1907.

ISLAM,
April 22nd, 1907.

16. The *Islam* [Calcutta] of the 22nd April draws the attention of Government and of the Hon'ble Nawab Khaja Salimulla to the fact that on the occasion of the

A complaint.

last *Id*, the Hindu tahsildar of Subidkhali in the extensive zamindari of the Hon'ble the Nawab Khaja Salimulla in Backergunge, did not allow the local Musalmans to perform the *Id namaz*.

DAILY HITAVADI,
April 23rd, 1907.

17. A correspondent of the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd April reports that the Head constable and three constables belonging to the Jangipur police outpost in Murshidabad, while out on their rounds on the 20th *Chaitra* last, forcibly dragged the two nephews of a respectable shopkeeper from his shop, mercilessly beat them and brought a charge under Act 5 of 1861 against them. The result of the prosecution was that the case was proved to be false and the accused were acquitted. It now remains to be seen what action is taken by the authorities against the police constables for their cowardly assault.

Alleged police *zulm* in Murshidabad.

SANDHYA,
April 24th, 1907.

18. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 24th April writes that it has again received a "Golden Bengal" leaflet and it is, like its predecessors, an appeal to awake, for the day of independence is arrived. These things indicate what terrible disquiet exists in the country.

A "Golden Bengal" leaflet again.

AL PUNCH,
April 28th, 1907.

19. Seeing that the murderer of the late Maharaja Harballubh Narain Singh has not as yet been arrested, *Al Punch* [Bankipur] of the 28th April finds fault with the police administration of the Bhagalpur district.

The murder of the late Maharaja Harballubh Narain Singh.

Three other murders are also reported to have been committed in that district, successively, in course of the last three months, the perpetrators of none of which have as yet been traced. The fact of the ruffians being so far able to commit murder with impunity, has rendered them all the more daring, so much so that they at last took to selecting an important personage like the deceased Maharaja as their victim. If the culprits are not in due course arrested and condignly punished, the public will have to practically bid good-bye to peace and order.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
April 9th, 1907.

20. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan] of the 9th April writes that in consequence of the introduction of certain new rules by the present District Judge of Burdwan, the Court *amla* are being seriously inconvenienced and work also is disorganised. Explanations have been called for from almost all the *amla* of the Civil Court on one point or another. The *amla* are now being overworked terribly.

The *amla* of the Civil Court at Burdwan.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
April 11th, 1907.

21. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 11th April notices the conviction of a *sadhu* at Darbhanga for ringing a bell at dawn in connexion with the worship he was performing not far from the Magistrate's quarters, and remarks on it that there is nothing surprising in this judgment. The more the year of the Mutiny is receding into the past, the more is a class of foolish officials evincing contempt for the people's religious observances. Let Lord Minto keep his eye on this matter.

The conviction of a *sadhu* at Darbhanga.

SANDHYA,
April 20th, 1907.

22. The judgment in the case of Srinath Shaha and Radha Gobinda Shaha and Gopi Mohan Chaudhuri, of Haripur, makes the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 20th April remark:—"The *feringhi* courts have begun interfering with our social governance."

The Haripur case.

HITVARTA,
April 21st, 1907.

23. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 21st April is glad to see the courageous attitude of its contemporary, the *Punjabee*, in its deeply regretting that after conducting its case so beautifully in the Punjab Chief Court, Mr. Grey, Barrister-at-law, should have offered an apology on its behalf for which he had no authority.

The *Punjabee*.

24. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd April criticises the judgment of the Sessions Judge of Aligarh in his recently passing a capital sentence on one Kanaiya Lall in a murder case on the sole testimony of an accomplice. The Allahabad High Court has upheld the sentence. Does not this, says the paper, indicate that the Indian Judiciary needs a wholesale reformation?

HINDI BANGAVASI,
April 22nd, 1907.

25. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd April says that in reply to the defence pleader, who urged that considering the gravity of the offence charged against the Editor of the *Hindu Swarajya*, the case should be committed to the Sessions, the Magistrate said that he would himself try the case. Why this zeal for trying this case? Is it because the *Huzur* is afraid lest the victim, so well secured in the meshes of the law, should manage to escape from the Sessions Court?

DAILY HITAVADI,
April 23rd, 1907.

26. The same paper of the 24th April is not satisfied with the sentence (which it considers too lenient) in the case of the man Ramon accused of attempt at outraging the modesty of one Biraja Dasi.

DAILY HITAVADI.

A judgment of the Police Magistrate of Sealdah criticised.

27. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 24th April comments as follows on the recent conviction in the Calcutta Police Court of a *Naga Sannyasi* :—

SANDHYA,
April 24th, 1907.

The conviction of a *Naga Sannyasi* in the Calcutta Police Court.

What shall we say to the *feringhi* but this, that their cup of iniquities will soon be full, otherwise why should they seize and send to prison a *Sannyasi*? They occupied Bengal after having murdered the Brahman Nandakumar, and now they are after the *Sannyasi*. Does not Mr. Magistrate Kingsford know that to touch the person of a *Naga* is the same thing as poking into a hornets'-nest? Does he not know the *Naga*? Would a thunderbolt have fallen on your head if he had been let off with only a warning not to go to the High Court or its vicinity again? *Feringhi* teacher and pupil can bathe together naked, their women with bare bosoms can frequent public places and assemblies, and all their wrath is reserved for this *Sannyasi*. It is all shamming and mischievousness. What is the remedy for this? The remedy will begin taking effect when their cup of iniquities becomes full.

(d)—Education.

28. The *Ratnakar* [Asansol] of the 13th April suggests the establishment of a Mining College, as facilitating the adoption of the new mining rules of the 21st April 1906 in the working of all mines, specially the poorer ones, the monthly output of which is so low as 60 tons. The Mining class in the Sibpur College does not yet afford facilities for adequate teaching.

RATNAKAR,
April 13th, 1907.

29. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 18th April deprecates the appointment of Maulvi Ahsan-ul-lah, M.A., to officiate for Maulvi Abdul Karim as Inspector of Schools, Chittagong, since none ever heard of a head-master being promoted at once to such a high office as that of Inspector. It is pointed out, however, that the Maulvi while at Rajshahi actively opposed the *swadeshi* agitation.

SANJIVANI,
April 18th, 1907.

30. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 20th April writes in favour of a system of "school-final" certificates to be recognised by Government. It will add to the dignity of the schools, without depleting the colleges. Another great merit of such a system is that the students will each get a certificate in the subject he is proficient in. Almost all students will therefore have a new incentive to energy placed before them.

HINDUSTHAN,
April 20th, 1907.

31. The *Al Punch* [Bankipore] of the 28th April publishes a humorous parody entitled "*Chyt*," casting various facetious reflections on the female education lately introduced in Bihar. Besides, it enumerates a considerable number of evils which have arisen from the development of free thoughts and ideas on the part of young Moslem girls as a direct result of female education in other parts of the

AL PUNCH,
April 28th, 1907.

Female education in Bihar.

country, and quotes, by way of example, the case of a Muhammadan lady who, emancipating herself from the thralldom of the *purda* system, has preferred to seek conjugal relationship with a European, in the way of a regular marriage, and of a good many others who have taken to drinking toddy and wine as an accomplishment.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

PRATIKAR,
April 12th, 1907.

32. The *Pratihar* [Berhampur] of the 12th April says that to inform the Berhampur Municipality of the wants and grievances within its jurisdiction is tantamount to crying in the wilderness. The arrangements for lighting the town at night are simply scandalous, and the condition of the drains, privies, reservoirs, &c., of the town bespeaks the habitual indifference of the municipal authorities to matters concerning them. The work of watering the streets is also very badly done. The bank of the Bhagirathi is very badly fouled by people, but the Municipality is indifferent to this matter.

HOWRAH HITAISHI,
April 13th, 1907.

33. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 13th April writes that the old pillar which stands a little to the east of Borgachi station (on the Howrah-Amta Light Railway) and to the north of the District Board road here is sadly in disrepair, and that in view of the fact that a large traffic always passes near it and many shops are situated in its vicinity, it should be promptly repaired, so that it may not fall down any day in a storm and so cause loss of life and property.

RATNAKAR,
April 13th, 1907.

34. A correspondent of the *Ratnakar* [Asansol] of the 13th April speaks of the necessity of a road being constructed for facilitating communication between Ondal or Oariya and Ichhapur in the thana of Raniganj.

RATNAKAR.

35. The same paper speaks of the great difficulty the Indian population of Asansol town are experiencing in the matter of drinking water-supply and of the urgent necessity of a tank being re-excavated and kept reserved immediately, pending the taking in hand of any larger scheme of water-supply that may be in contemplation.

BANKURA DARPAN,
April 13th, 1907.

36. The *Bankura Darpan* [Bankura] of the 16th April says that Sir Andrew Fraser's noble purpose to devote the Road-Cess Fund to the objects for which it was originally established, will be served only if Magistrates are deprived of their control over it. The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor is drawn to this point.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
April 22nd, 1907.

37. The Punjab Chamber of Commerce, says the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd April, has entered upon a vigorous protest against the *chungi* (octroi) system obtaining in the Amritsar Municipality which is not in operation in any other large towns such as Karachi, Delhi or Calcutta. There is a great discontent among the people of Lahore and Amritsar on account of the introduction of the above system in those towns, and immediate attention of the Government seems to be called for.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

RATNAKAR,
April 6th, 1907.

38. The *Ratnakar* [Asansol] of the 6th April reiterates its complaint as regards the want of a ticket-office on the down platform of the Asansol Junction station. In such a big railway station as Asansol great inconvenience is suffered by passengers in crossing the overbridge with females, children and luggage after buying tickets on the up platform.

RATNAKAR.

39. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the want of a crossing-gate at the Asansol railway station and says that the open passengers' sheds at the station should be walled up for the better comfort of passengers. The attention of the railway authorities is drawn to the matter.

40. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 20th April complains that the train service on the Bengal Nagpur Railway is nowadays seriously disorganised. In consequence of accidents, out of the three or four local trains, one only comes up to Howrah. The Bombay mail, instead of arriving at the terminus in the morning, comes up in the afternoon or evening. The daily passengers are being specially inconvenienced in consequence.

HOWRAH HITAISHI,
April 20th, 1907.

41. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 21st April ascribing the strike of the employés of the Wazirabad-Layalpore Railway to the fact of their finding it difficult to keep the wolf from the door, on account of the prevailing scarcity, urges upon the railway authorities the necessity of saving them from starvation by giving them a reasonable increase of their pay.

HITVARTA,
April 21st, 1907.

42. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 16th April draws the attention of Government to the early excavation of the canal which has already been begun and which is meant to drain the fields in Choudhavedi pargana, where vast quantities of grains are annually lost owing to insufficient drainage.

NIHAR,
April 16th, 1907.

43. A correspondent of the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 19th April suggests the desirability of a jetty being constructed at Pansuli (a station on the route of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co's steamer service between Kolaghat and Ghatal), as the present arrangement, under which passengers are transferred from the steamers to land by a boat, often leads to loss of life and property.

SAMAY,
April 19th, 1907.

44. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 20th April speaks of the inconveniences which are being felt at the ferry-ghat at Antila on the Midnapore *khal*, and suggests that a bridge should be built here, or at least a big boat with a *manji* should always be available.

HOWRAH HITAISHI,
April 20th, 1907.

(h)—General.

45. A correspondent of the *Pallivasi* [Kalna] of the 3rd April thinks that the 5 or 6 crores which the Government of India would lose by reducing the salt-tax should not have been remitted, but should have been devoted to removing the pure water-supply difficulty in Bengal. If reduction of taxation was necessary, the cesses in Bengal might have been done away with.

PALLIVASI,
April 3rd, 1907.

46. The same paper speaks of the inconvenience which is being felt in consequence of the transfer of the courts from Raniganj to Asansol and of the necessity of retransferring at least the Munsiff's court to Raniganj.

PALLIVASI.

47. The *Ratnakar* [Asansol] of the 6th April calculates that the quantity of *pachui* liquor sold every day in and about Asansol town must be at least 16 maunds. This is horrible. *Pachui* liquor is also sold in many other parts of the Burdwan district, and at a price so cheap as only 4 pice per seer.

RATNAKAR,
April 6th, 1907.

48. The *Swaraj* [Calcutta] of the 7th April quotes the following from Lord Minto's budget speech:—

SWARAJ,
April 7th, 1907.

"I have deemed it all-important that the initiation of possible reforms should emanate from us. I have felt that nothing would be more mischievous to British administration in India in the future than a belief that its Government had acted on no conviction of its own, but simply in submission to agitation in this country and in accordance with instructions conveyed to them from home. If there has been any misconception as to this, I hope I may be allowed this opportunity of correcting it."

and in commenting on it, writes that no matter what Lord Minto may say, it is undeniable that his proposed reforms have originated from a fear of the national awakening in India. The authorities see that a new energy has awakened in the land which is gradually possessing the minds of the people. New ideals and aspirations have come into being as the result of this awakening, and it is absolutely necessary that these aspirations should be fulfilled partially. From unfulfilled aspirations arise catastrophic revolution.

And once the stream of revolution begins flowing in India, it would be absolutely impossible for the British, a handful of people as they are in the country, to stem it. It would be beyond anybody's power to preserve British supremacy in India, once the magic-web, by the influence of which a lakh and a half of foreigners is unresistingly ruling over thirty and a half crores of population, is torn. It is indubitable that Lord Minto's proposed reforms, whatever their shape, have for their object the overcoming by enchantment of the newly-born popular strength in its very infancy. The prestige of the *feringhi raj* all over India is waning and that is why its administration is getting increasingly harsh. A Government which was confident in its own strength would not stoop to explanations like that quoted above, which only indicate fear of the ruled on the part of the rulers. Lord Minto realises that it is impossible to continue governing India as it is governed now. His Excellency is also anxious that the idea should not enter people's heads that they can threaten Government into concession. Reforms like those proposed by Lord Minto may satisfy men like Mr. Gokhale who want happiness and association with the British in the highest offices, but not men who seek not happiness but independence, not association with the foreigner in the work of governing the country but the rights of the governed without any rivals. Lord Minto should know that even the acceptance of the Congress demands in full will not put an end to the *swaraj* agitation. It is folly to expect men who care nothing for the authority of the foreigner to be diverted from their purpose by the temptation of obtaining his favour.

At the same time, Lord Minto's speech proves clearly the points of difference between the policy of *swaraj* and that of the system of absolute British rule. His Excellency is not prepared to pay any heed to the people's views in the conduct of the administration.

YUGANTAR,
April 7th, 1907.

49. The *Yugantar* [Calcutta] of the 7th April writes that the purpose with which the English keep up the army in India with 2½ or 3 crores of money *looted* from the people is three-fold: (1) to seize territory which is not already theirs, (2) to repel invasion from outside, and (3) to suppress revolutions within their dominions. That the English are accustomed to grasp foreign territory is a statement which proves itself. Witness their dealings with Chitral, the Afridis, Tibet, the Punjab, Sind, Bhutan, Maharashtra, Manipur and Burma. If this island power which takes unlawful possession of what belongs to others were to disgorge all the kingdoms she had won by unjust wars, the power and prosperity of England would vanish into nothing and she would be a needy wretch with tattered clothes on, living on the leavings of others. Soldiers living on money which may be compared to the blood of the half-starved Indian, are going about committing dacoities in Asia and Africa for the English ruling authorities.

Repelling foreign invasion is one of the purposes for which the army in India is kept. But the repelling of a foreign invader is only a secondary object ancillary to the primary one, namely, the protection of the governed in the hope that their spoliation by the ruling race may continue unhampered. This is proved by the Englishman's fear of Russia and by his dubbing Japan the Yellow Peril. Japan cannot be regarded by India with any feelings of terror. She is, on the contrary, to be regarded with feelings only of love. It is Europe with her sinful ways and with her habits of living on *loot* that is afraid of her. Neither are Indians afraid of a Russian invasion, for they know that an India awakened by *Bande Mataram* can take advantage of the quarrel between Russia and England to place on the Mother's brow the golden crown indicative of a undisputed sway. Even if Russia wins, India will not lose, for Indians as Russian subjects, having acquired the power of using arms, will soon expel Russia from their country.

It is the third of the three purposes before indicated, namely, the suppression of interval revolution, which is the main purpose. Englishmen, if they can get an opportunity of obtaining so much as a *cowrie* from the Indian will not refrain from tricking the Indian out of it. Mr. Digby is witness of this, and famine, the plague, diminution of the population, loss of trade and the general inferiority of the people prove this statement in letters of fire, so to speak,

Whence has come the necessity for any sudden change in the military arrangements of India which obtained since the Mutiny? Is it at the boycott and at the demon of *swaraj* that the tail of brave lions of the West are about to be clapped between their legs? Is that why artillery and infantry men are to sit wide-awake with the cannon and rifle-barrels touching the persons of the unarmed and chained prisoner? The main point of Lord Kitchner's re-organisation scheme is that the troops will cease mainly to be concentrated on the North-West Frontier as hitherto. China and Nepal were terrorised on the occasion of the Tibet expedition, the Afridi and the Chitrali are now safely chained, the Amir Habib-ul-lah has sold himself at the feet of the English for a bribe of 20 lakhs, and the Frontier tribes are wholly in the grasp of preachers of Christian love. The troops may therefore now be safely dispersed all over India. It now remains to be considered how the Indian who has devoted himself to the service of his country and who preaches the boycott can still afford to take the Mother's name, though surrounded thus by Mauser and Maxim barrels, can still dare fearlessly to trample beneath his shoes him who behaves unrighteously. Perhaps the Gaekwar, the Nizam, the Holkar, the Sindhia and the other Princes who now live on the Englishman's favour are secretly collecting arms. What otherwise can be the reason for spreading out the troops over every quarter of India! The heart bursts to think that the English are ever awake, every moment putting on new fetters around the Mother's feet, every day forming new schemes as the result of nights passed in thinking out India's ruin, and the people of India are sleeping uninterruptedly. How many excellent opportunities have gone, how much valuable time has been wasted. When shall this gradually increasing load of stone be removed from the breast and laid on the ground? How much longer will the power to breathe remain?

50. Referring to the Comilla students' case in which the Government pleader was engaged to prosecute while a murder case was left in the charge of the junior Government pleader. the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th April writes:—

DAILY HITAVADI,
April 8th, 1907.

We do not know whether the Government of Eastern Bengal opens its eyes at times. But its eyesight is remarkably keen when *Bande Mataram* flags are displayed or notices of *swadeshi* meetings are issued. When, however, the Government pleader appeared in a case in which two *chaprasis* were complainants, Government had no eyes to see. A students' case was considered much more urgent than even a Sessions' case,—a case of murder. The students in this case had to undergo a world of trouble and humiliation although there was really no case against them. Two representatives of the race, which Lord Curzon pronounced to be the embodiment of truth, tried, though unsuccessfully, to have innocent students punished on the strength of unreliable evidence and by other equally unfair means. Who knows how many false cases are being hatched in secret to put students into trouble?

51. Referring to the case in which Duryodhan and Syam Mandal, who were unanimously pronounced to be not guilty by the jury which tried them, have been sentenced to death by the High Court on a reference to it by the Sessions Judge of Murshidabad, the *Pratihar* [Berhampur] of the 12th April says that the prisoners have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for remission of the punishment. In any other country the prisoners would surely have been acquitted when they were pronounced to be not guilty by the jury. The gentlemen of the jury who tried the case were men of education, experience and high position. The Lieutenant-Governor is prayed to consider the case favourably and save the lives of the poor prisoners.

PRATIKAR,
April 12th, 1907.

52. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan] of the 9th April writes that the Burdwan public are being greatly inconvenienced by the fact that stamp-vendors have ceased selling postage-stamps because they do not now get any commission on such sales.

BURDWAN
SANJIVANI,
April 9th, 1907.

53. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 13th April pleads for a reconsideration of the decision of the Government of India to discontinue allowing a commission on the sale of postage stamps, urging that unless this decision is reversed, disorganisation, corruption and dishonesty will be seen in the Postal Department.

HOWRAH HITASHI,
April 13th, 1907.

NADIA,
April 13th, 1907.

54. The *Nadia* [Krishnagar] of the 13th April complains of irregularities in connexion with the delivery of letters, &c., from the Krishnagar post office. Most of the peons

are ill and weak, and incapable of delivering letters, &c., with the requisite promptness and punctuality. In consequence the services of village messengers have often to be made use of. The number of peons requires to be increased. Great inconvenience is also being felt in the matter of the purchase of postage stamps, these not being available at the post office before 12 A.M. and after 5-30 P.M., and vendors having ceased to sell them.

MEDINI BANDHAV,
April 10th, 1907.

Government and the condition of the country.

55. Is it possible, says the *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 10th April, that the authorities are not aware of the real condition of the country, of its poverty, miseries and insanitation? Surely not. But what they want is to drain and rob the country of its wealth. It is simply madness to expect their sympathy with the teeming sufferers of India.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
April 11th, 1907.

Government and the *swadeshi* movement in Eastern Bengal.

56. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 11th April firmly believes that the higher officials in Eastern Bengal have issued strict orders to the Deputy Magistrates in the province to kill the *swadeshi* agitation there. The condition of the zamindars is lamentable.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
April 18th, 1907.

The Government of the new province and the *swadeshi*.

57. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 18th April says that the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam is trying its utmost to suppress the *swadeshi*. Will it be possible for the people of the country to remain quiet under such repressive administration?

NIHAR,
April 16th, 1907.

The true cause of famine in India.

58. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 16th April says that the illiterate people in this country believe that the abnormal rise in the price of rice is due to its export to foreign countries. If this export can be checked, the people will flock to the *swadeshi* standard. It is an undoubted fact that the prospect of famine is solely due to the free export of food-grains to foreign countries.

SANJIVANI,
April 18th, 1907.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hare and Comilla.

59. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 18th April expresses surprise and indignation at the fact that the Hon'ble Mr. Hare left Dacca directly for Shillong without visiting Comilla, where, in its opinion, anarchy is prevailing and the conduct of the local officials is creating popular discontent.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
April 18th, 1907.

Mr. Hare and the famine in East Bengal.

60. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 18th April says that the conduct of Mr. Hare as regards the famine is quite unbecoming the ruler of a province. It is also considered strange that a clear report of the proceedings of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Legislative Council has not yet been published.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA.

The Government of Eastern Bengal and apprehended disarmament.

61. It was promised by the authorities, says the same paper, that the two provinces of Bengal and Eastern Bengal would be governed on a basis of equality. But now it is rumoured that Tippera will be wholly disarmed. The arms that were lately taken from the inhabitants of the place have not yet been returned. It is also rumoured that an iron rule will soon be established in the districts of Backergunge, Comilla, Mymensingh and Faridpur.

BHARAT MITRA,
April 20th, 1907.

The present system of income-tax in India.

62. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 20th April makes it a point to note the criticism recently published in the *Army News*, an Urdu paper of Ludhiana, on the severity of the income-tax oppression. What justice, exclaims the paper, to a hawker earning five to seven pice a day! Who can deny after this that Sikh rule is not prevailing still in the country? The people are prosperous and the public treasuries are overflowing with money. In the face of such oppression, however, it would have been better if the taxable minimum had not been raised at all.

DAILY HITAVADI,
April 23rd, 1907.

Mr. Morley's speech on the education question in India.

63. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd April writes:—
In his speech on the undue preponderance of Europeans in the Indian Education Department, Mr. John Morley repeated the off-quoted commonplace, viz., that the Indians had not yet attained that standard of efficiency

which would entitle them to hold a larger number of higher appointments. Ever since the battle of Plassey we have grown accustomed to such arguments. We have yet to hear the name of that European educationist who has achieved the same success as the Indian. Can it be said that any one of the numerous native colleges in Calcutta is inferior to the Government colleges? The Fergusson College at Poona is not inferior to any Government college in the Bombay Presidency. Yet the Secretary of State would have it that the Indians are inferior to the English in point of efficiency. Never did any foreign conqueror of India, including the Moghals and the Pathans, say that the Indians were unfit for any kind of work. Under those conquerors Indian arts and commerce flourished to such an extent that their present condition is nothing compared with what prevailed in those days. The question therefore suggests itself, which of the two peoples, the Indians and the Europeans, are unfit to govern India? Will "Honest John" be pleased to give an answer to this question?

64. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 20th April appreciates the merit of the contribution recently appearing in the *Marwari Bandhu*, on the financial condition of the Ajudhya estate, and impresses upon Government the advisability of taking steps to prevent the sale of any portion of it for liquidation of the debt, in recognition of the loyal and devoted services of the old Maharaja of Ajudhya, during the Mutiny of 1857. Cannot, asks the paper, Government remit a portion of its revenue demand amounting at present to more than half the rental of the estate? At all events, why should not the Government take only half of its dues till the estate is clear of its encumbrance?

BHARAT MITRA,
April 20th, 1907.

65. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 20th April says that the increasing strictness of Government supervision of coal-mines will, before long, oblige many a mine-owner to give up the work of mining. The more the people are petitioning the Government in the matter, the more formidable is growing the *aid* of the latter.

BANGAVASI,
April 20th, 1907.

66. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th April writes that Mr. Carey at Hazaribagh has begun humiliating and harassing his subordinate officers (clerks and otherwise, by his *zulm* and whims. None, whatever his past record of good service) but has been threatened by him with fines or dismissal, or scolded and reprimanded for alleged incompetency. His conduct towards Babu Srish Chandra Mazumdar, Land Acquisition Deputy Collector at Giridih, lately brought him into trouble with the Commissioner at Ranchi. Mr. Carey has already dismissed a number of his subordinates and given notices of dismissal to certain others.

DAILY HITAVADI,
April 20th, 1907.

67. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 20th April draws the attention of the District Magistrate of Nadia to the fact that the dealers in rice at Krishnagar and Meherpur enter into combinations to keep up prices. The paper writes that the dealers at the former town were once warned by the Magistrate in this connexion with beneficial effect, but that since the Magistrate left sadar on tour, they have begun putting up prices again, and that therefore they require the Magistrate's interference again.

BASUMATI,
April 20th, 1907.

68. Referring to the petition submitted to Mr. Morley against the partition of Bengal by the people of Assam, the *Swadeshi Christian* [Calcutta] of the 20th April has the following:—

SWADESHI
CHRISTIAN,
April 20th, 1907.

It appears that the whole of India is against the partition of Bengal. East Bengal, as well as West Bengal, has been prejudiced by it, and Assam also is dissatisfied with it. The Assamese do not like to continue in their present backward condition, although nominally incorporated with East Bengal by the partition. Partition, therefore, is disliked by all, and loved only by the English *Raj*. Will Government perpetuate a wrong done to so vast a population? Does it mean to allow the partition to stand and thereby to exasperate the people? Assam does not want partition. Is not this fact Mr. Morley's "new fact"?

HITVARTA,
April 21st, 1907.

69. It is rumoured, says the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 21st April, that Lord Minto has submitted a proposal to the

The proposed revision of the partition.

Secretary of State to modify the partition of Bengal, recommending that all the Bengali-speaking districts should be grouped together under a separate Lieutenant-Governorship and that Assam, Arracan, Manipur and Tippera should constitute a separate Government under a different Lieutenant-Governor. Now, the people of Chittagong and Tippera are as much a Bengali-speaking race as those of the other parts of the province. It, therefore, does not stand to reason that these districts should be excluded from among the Bengali-speaking districts.

DAILY HITAVADI,
April 5th, 1907.

70. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 21st April suggests that an age-limit of 55 or 60 should be imposed on the retention of the office of Honorary Magistrate, since the rules of Government service on the subject imply that after that age persons become unfit to be employed in the public service.

An age-limit for Honorary Magistrates.

HITVARTA,
April 21st, 1907.

71. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 21st April speaks as follows in reference to certain remarks lately made by the

The Arms Act.

Pioneer on :—

It is not injurious to the subject people exclusively that their Government does not put faith in them, but equally so to the latter. Really, it is wonderful that the English, ever disbelieving in the sincerity and devotion of their Indian subjects, insist upon the latter believing in them. But how can the English expect the Indians to put faith in them under the circumstances?

The introduction of the Arms Act indicates not only that the English do not believe the Indians, but also that the former are unsympathetic towards them. Every human being in the world has the right of private defence, but unfortunately, the Indians, though human, have been deprived of that right by their Government. The English have, practically, converted nearly thirty crores of them (Indians) into women by thus disarming them. Should they not then lament their lot at this? Can we meet with such a spectacle in any other country? The English executives are so punctilious in observing the rules under the Arms Act that after receiving the guns from license-holders in regular official course they neither pay the actual price of them to their owners nor do anything to compensate their loss. Would anyone, then, blame him who declared that the Government executives were behaving like freebooters in thus dealing with the people? We have already said and we do repeat it now that it is the Arms Act that has been throwing discredit upon the British Government of India. It is this that bears testimony to the English partiality towards their co-religionists. The Native Christians to the extent of the sweepers and shoe-makers can use guns without a license. But the native gentry cannot do so even for self-protection. Again, they experience great difficulty in securing a license. Partiality has, after all, a bad end. The Indian villains, however, manage to execute their wishes, be the license rules as stringent as they may. We do, under the circumstance, take the opportunity of suggesting the repeal of this Act.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
April 22nd, 1907.

72. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd April is glad to hear that

The contemplated appointment of Mr. Yule as a member of the Council of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Yule, the distinguished merchant of Calcutta, is going to be appointed a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India. Mr. Yule has already given proofs of his liberality and his friend-

liness to the Indian people on various occasions. They, therefore, anticipate that he will prove himself as good-hearted as now, on his filling the membership. In fact, says the paper, there would not have been so much discontent and outcry for relief in India, had the characteristics of other Englishmen been just as Mr. Yule's.

HINDI BANGAVASI.

73. The same paper questions the propriety of founding a memorial

The contemplated Plassey memorial.

for the famous Battle of Plassey, which the English have been so much agitating to do, for some time past.

ISLAM,
April 22nd, 1907.

74. The *Islam* [Calcutta] of the 22nd April thinks that any festivities

The celebration of Plassey.

under official auspices having the celebration of Plassey for their object will pain both Hindus and

Musalmans, specially the latter, and as such should be avoided.

75. Referring to the debate on the Bengal Budget, the *Swades* [Calcutta] of the 22nd April writes that it is a matter of shame that in spite of annual surpluses Government should not provide technical instruction in Bengal of a kind for which young men have now to go abroad. Further, it is a matter for regret that Government should remain indifferent to the question of the sanitation of the Province. The paper concludes by praising Radha Charan Babu for having drawn public attention to the fact that a plaintiff in a municipal case in the Calcutta Small Causes Court has to pay 11 per cent. as court-fee, while the usual court-fee in mufassal courts is not more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

SWADES.
April 22nd, 1907.

76. Referring to the report of the Sanitary Commissioner, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd April notes that the death-rate has been steadily increasing in India every year. The Punjab, the United Provinces and Bihar are being devastated by plague, yet the Government does not care to attend to the sanitary condition of the country.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
April 22nd, 1907.

77. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd April has the following:—
Let our rulers abandon their crooked policy. Let them give up the attempt to create enmity between Hindus and Muhammadans. Let them do what is for the good of the people and take steps to ensure that justice is administered impartially and without distinction of colour. Nobody should be allowed to snatch from the people their morsel of food! The laws and regulations imposing restrictions upon arts and commerce should be amended. It should never be the policy of the rulers to distrust the people in everything, nor should qualified Indians be debarred from holding high appointments under Government. Last of all, the people should be relieved of the burden of the Home charges. This done, the rulers will have no more cause of trouble, and they will so win the hearts of the people that there will no longer be any necessity for the hateful Arms Act.

DAILY HITAVADI,
April 23rd, 1907.

78. Referring to the alleged supersession of the claims of the Jamadar of the 40th Pathans stationed at Jhelum to the post of Subadar Major and to the other incidents connected therewith, the same paper writes:—

DAILY HITAVADI,
April 33rd, 1907.

This is one of the many instances of how arbitrary and preferential treatment creates disgust and disaffection in the minds of men. Disaffection is slowly making its way even into the army owing to the partiality and the nepotism of the authorities. This is by no means a good sign.

79. Reuter's recent telegram that the representation of the Siege of Delhi in the Military Tournament has been countermanded "owing to the unrest in India," makes the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 24th April exclaim:—

SANDHYA,
April 24th, 1907.

See now the effect of the agitation.

III.—LEGISLATION.

80. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 13th April writes that it is not a bad joke that while Government ignoring at every step all popular objections should give legislative effect to their unfair proposals, they should lose their temper when improper motives are attributed to them. Those who know well what was hidden behind the policy of nomination favoured by the Bengal Government will in no way be surprised at Sir Andrew Fraser's losing temper at the statement that the new tenancy legislation offered a bribe to the zamindars of Bengal.

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
April 13th, 1907.

81. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 18th April thanks Sir Andrew Fraser for postponing the consideration of the Bengal Self-Government (Amendment) Bill and accepting the opinion of the non-official members of his Council that the proceeds of the road-cess should be devoted to the purposes for which it was originally intended. It is hoped that Mr. Hare will also deal with the matter as favourably.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
April 18th, 1907.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRITHA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA.
April 18th, 1907.

82. The same paper has full sympathy with Mr. Gokhale's proposal in the Supreme Legislative Council to make primary education compulsory in India. Compulsory education would not surely be a worse thing than compulsory vaccination, which is said to be fraught with great danger. In Japan primary education is compulsory. Free compulsory primary education would do immense good to the people of this country.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

YUGANTAR,
April 7th, 1907.

83. The *Yugantar* [Calcutta] of the 7th April writes that the Chief of Bhor declined to serve on the Aundh Commission, because he was in a serious fix. If he had supported his accused brother-Chief, then most assuredly in a short while he would himself have lost his throne, for the English do not shrink from treating the Native Princes as their own petty officers. On the other hand, if he had concurred with his English colleagues on the Commission, then the entire people of the country would have been displeased with him. The English are men with the disposition of tigers. They look on the smaller Native Princes as sheep. They are sure to achieve their own purposes when they list by destroying them. That is why the fate of the Chief of Aundh makes one sorely anxious.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

PRATIKAR,
April 12th, 1907.

84. The *Pratihar* [Berhampur] of the 12th April says that scarcity of food-grains has caused a recrudescence of theft, highway robbery, &c., in the Murshidabad district.

RATNAKAR,
April 13th, 1907.

85. The *Ratnakar* [Asansol] of the 13th April writes that as an effect of untimely rainfall in the present months, the *mahua* flowers have not grown as plentifully as they might, and in consequence, great distress prevails amongst the poorer Sonthal population.

NIHAR,
April 16th, 1907.

86. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 16th April reports that there is again an abnormal rise in the price of rice at Contai, ordinary coarse rice selling at nine or ten seers per rupee. The poor are suffering great privations.

SAMAY,
April 19th, 1907.

87. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 19th April publishes a communication from Debhog in Midnapore complaining that the rice which sold at Rs. 27-8 per *bishi* in former years is this year fetching Rs. 45-6. In spite of these exceptionally high prices, Government has not remitted its dues by so much as a pice.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWARAJ,
April 7th, 1907.

88. The *Swaraj* [Calcutta] of the 7th April writes that the two causes for which everything became slack in Hindu society were (1) that owing to the attempts of the English to get unlawful possession of Brahmans' property, and the private lands (*kshet khamar*) of the *Bhadralog* class, the Bengali Brahmans, Kayesths, and high castes lost their all. Many lost their *Brahmottar* (dedicated to Brahman) lands owing to the tyranny of the *Pancham* and *Ashtam* (fifth-monthly and eighth-monthly *kists*). What fragments were left, vanished under the oppressions of the Road Cess. No other resource was left to the *Bhadralog*. Under the stress of hunger and for the sake of existence the Brahman and the Kayesth had to learn English. And the Brahman and the Kayesth lost caste by learning English, posing as a *feringhi* and becoming service-seeking men. Furthermore, under English commercial competition, oppression and tyranny, the artizan castes of the country became foodless and needy, and under stress of hunger became workmen and coolies at the mills. Again, severe visitations of malaria laid all the villages in the country waste. The people, afraid for their lives, deserted their villages. To the obtaining of a livelihood away from their homes, English education and service under Englishmen became

the only means. As an effect village society was broken up, and people became dispersed in different directions. There was no evil which the Bengali Babu, under the stress of luxury, shrank from. The cherished Hindu society of such long standing was thus shattered and levelled with the dust. And the English-educated Bengali has verily become a plaything in the hands of the English.

As if to prove the truth of the principle of driving out one nail with another, the English began achieving their purpose by patting the Bengali on the back and making of him a slave to his mind. Bengali officers accompanied Englishmen, to settle affairs in the new provinces as each in succession was conquered by the English. For the sake of service, Bengali have assisted in spreading English governmental authority, in constructing railways, in arranging the post, and in all matters generally. And, finally, during the Sepoy Mutiny the Bengali saved the English by yielding the blood of their own bodies for them. And yet it is the Bengalis whose ruin the English have first accomplished, by having made them lose caste, destroyed their industries, and made of them starving paupers. It is with the assistance of these needy Bengalis that ascendancy over the extensive territory from the Indus to the Brahmaputra was acquired by the English and their desire fulfilled. And now the Bengali is kicked away, and has no way left open to him to obtain a livelihood anywhere. Do you now understand why things are so? That is why one offers the advice, "Do not even so much as tread the shadow of the *dushman feringhi*."

89. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 11th April publishes a *charan's* (bard's) song, of a part of which the following is a free translation:—

A *charan's* song.

JASOHAR,
April 11th, 1907.

What is the use of continuing such a despised existence? How can the sons of Aryas tolerate a hundred acts of oppression and wrong and be put to shame in the eyes of the world?

If life eternal be obtained by parting with this despised existence, let all come forward as heroes into the fray, and offer oblation (to the god of battles).

90. The *Yugantar* [Calcutta] of the 14th April writes that an ideal system of laws is impossible for India until the foreigner's rule over the country ceases. If

YUGANTAR,
April 14th, 1907.

Certain remarks on British rule in India.

India were independent, the native ruling authorities would not have allowed industries like that of ship-building at Cochin to vanish. But as for the English, they will rather extend their own industries than those of the Indians.

Refusal to pay unjust taxes to the rulers has begun in India. Nobody is bound to pay taxes which a tyrannical ruler may demand at will. It is bold declarations like this which, becoming bolder in the future, will bring *swaraj* into the land.

91. The same paper writes that the late Berhampur Conference only trifled with the question of oppression in East Bengal.

The incidents at Comilla.

Subscription has been collected for the assistance of Comilla, but what will they whose heads are being broken do with money? Will conducting law-suits with the assistance of that money heal their broken heads? For self-interest the English are setting fire to people's houses, so to speak, and is there no way of stopping them? Will those enjoying pay from the English be permitted to continue ruining the country unresisted? Should one attempt redress after oppression has begun to be committed, or should redress be arranged for beforehand?

YUGANTAR.

92. The same paper says that the wisacres of this country, when

YUGANTAR.

Colonial self-government for India.

pressed for a solution of the difficulties which now beset the people, who are starving though surrounded by plenty, take shelter behind the empty words "constitutional agitation" and "colonial self-government," quite forgetting that neither have we a constitution, nor is India a colony of the English.

As for colonial self-government, all the affection that England bears to her colonies dates from after America secured her independence. And, in spite of this affection, the French colonists in Canada and the Boers in South Africa had to shed plenty of blood to secure self-government. And these

colonists partially merged their nationality in that of the English and acknowledged the latter's supremacy, because they were detached from their native countries and were very few in number. But can India do the same? The Indians have no tie of blood with the English. Nor are they so few in number that for self-protection it is necessary for them to acknowledge England's supremacy. India's connection with England is only a fortuitous circumstance. Under the circumstances, to try to establish a colonial relationship with the English, where no such relationship exists, will be wilfully sacrificing one's honour and self-respect.

There is another thing. The English have firm confidence in the colonists, and it is because of this confidence that the English have given so much latitude to the colonies. The colonists, on their part, consider themselves glorified by their connexion with the English and consider it their duty to remain faithful to them. Of course, their faithfulness will slacken in course of time. But will Englishmen be ever inspired with the same trust and confidence in the Indians that they now place in the white colonists who are their kith and kin? Englishmen cannot consider the Indians worthy of the same trust which they place in the colonists, seeing that the old Kshatriya prowess of India still inspires the Indians with hope and fills their heart with glory; that the English have to make many attempts to conceal from the Indian youth the stories of India's old glory; that Hindu prowess though trampled upon for six hundred years again rose in the Sikhs and Mahrattas. The specimen seen in a few Hon'ble Members and the so-called educated leaders will not induce Englishmen to trust the Indians. A proof of the Englishman's want of trust of the Indians is found in Lord Curzon's complaint that he never could understand the inner feeling of the Eastern people. Under the circumstances, it will be idle to expect that the English will trust the Indians as they trust the colonists.

But those who are old and those who pretend to be wise wilfully shut their eyes to this. If pressed hard, they point to the shells and bullets of the English and say—if you have a mind to die, you may do so; as for ourselves we are not prepared to die or go to jail for your pranks.

Are the Indians really so weak that there is no alternative for them but to be dependent upon others? Are the three hundred millions of creatures so lifeless that they have no other means of livelihood but to carry others' shoes on their heads?

In this world no one becomes subject to another unless he of his own accord puts himself under such subjection. You can commit a thousand oppressions upon the Indians, make their life a burden to them by slowly sucking their blood, you can also kill them outright, but even you, Englishmen, possessors of mighty strength as you are, cannot force them to acknowledge your supremacy.

The death of one man means the life of ten others. One drop of blood spilled brings into life a hundred *Raktabijas* (demons). The holy blood of the fearless heart is the only paint with which the mother's feet can be painted.

DAILY HITAVADI,
April 14th, 1907.

93. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th April writes as follows:—

The proposed statue of Lord Clive. The erection of a statue to Lord Clive in Calcutta will do more harm to the English themselves than to the Indians, for the *prestige*, which the English are always so eager to maintain in India at any cost, will vanish in a day after it. Nothing will wash off the stain which will attach to the name of the English nation on the erection of a statue to Lord Clive, the forger, in Calcutta. We are sure that no Indian, whether he is a Hindu, a Musalman, a Sikh, a Parsi, a Jain or a Buddhist, will consent to it.

SANDHYA,
April 20th, 1907.

94. Srimati Mrinalini Debi writes to the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 20th April to suggest that on the 23rd June next,

Celebration of the 150th anniversary of Plassey. instead of a statue being erected to Lord Clive as proposed by Lord Curzon, a meeting should be called in Bengal where an impartial account of the Battle of Plassey should be given, so that the public may then be able to judge who more deserves a statue—Lord Clive, who was half asleep in the mango grove at Plassey at the time of the battle, or the patriotic and youthful Seraj who fell by the treachery and conspiracy of his ministers.

95. The *Marwari Bandhu* [Calcutta] of the 24th April approves of the suggestion of Colonel R. Mackenzie that the 50th anniversary of the Sepoy Mutiny should not be celebrated in the way proposed by some enthusiasts, as it would hurt the feelings of His Majesty's Indian subjects, and by way of answer to those who hold a contrary view, asks where is the occasion to celebrate the Mutiny? Did the English display any feat of bravery during that dark event? Evidently, there is nothing in it to reflect credit upon the English, rather there is something to make them shameful. The simple fact is that the native sepoys who had been the employes of the English rose against their masters, being intolerably annoyed at their unjust dealings with them. From this it is manifest that the memory of the Mutiny is not calculated so much to cast a blush upon an Indian's face as upon that of the English, inasmuch as it was on the former's seeing an inroad made upon their religion that they rebelled against their masters. The English should rather regret their fool-hardiness on the occasion instead of thus desiring to rejoice over the event.

MARWARI BANDHU,
April 24th, 1907.

96. The *Bankura Darpan* [Bankura] of the 16th April says:—
At the present moment it will be madness for any Indian to expect total political independence for India. Our political ideal should be exactly the same as the one which has been enunciated by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, namely, the establishment of *swaraj* under the protecting care of British arms.

BANKURA DARPAN,
April 16th, 1907.

97. The same paper commends the views of the Maharaja of Darbhanga on the subject of the Victoria Memorial, as expressed by him in his budget speech, and says that if carried into effect they will do immense good to every province.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga
on the Victoria Memorial.

BANKURA DARPAN.

98. The severance of Lord Curzon's connexion with India, says the *Al Punch* [Bankipore] of the 28th April, has had an injurious effect on the development of some of his ardent projects which he had perforce to leave unaccomplished. Among others, the Victoria Memorial Hall of Calcutta has not as yet been completed. Since it will be some time before it is expected to be finished, the numerous valuable books, important treatises and interesting antique pictures which had been provided to furnish the institution have partly been removed to the Town Hall and partly returned to their owners. Had Lord Curzon been in India, on this occasion, he might have had his own way as to the disposal of these articles, and a large proportion of them would then have been transported to England.

AL PUNCH,
April 28th, 1907.

99. It can never be possible, says the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 18th April, that the present discontent in the country has been generated solely by demagogic speeches and newspaper writings. In our opinion, it is the fault of the English officials that discontent is spreading far and wide in India. In 1813 Sir Thomas Monroe, the then Governor of Madras, spoke as follows about the Indians:—

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
April 18th, 1907.

"If a good system of agriculture, unrivalled manufacturing skill, a capacity to produce whatever might contribute to convenience or luxury, schools established in every village, the general practice of hospitality and charity among each other, and above all, a treatment of the female sex full of confidence, respect and delicacy, were among the signs which denoted a civilised people,—then the Hindus were not inferior to the natives of Europe; and if civilization were to become an article of trade between the two countries, he was convinced that England would greatly benefit by the import cargo."

Though a foreigner, Sir Thomas could be a *swadeshi* in spirit by his sympathy and was loved and revered by those whom he governed. Can Sir Andrew Fraser and Mr. Hare show such large-heartedness? If they can, half of the difficulties with which the country is at present beset will vanish in two hours.

100. In the Colonial Conference, writes the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 18th April, Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman said that the British Empire was founded on liberty and justice. Was this only an empty vaunting or a

Sir H. Campbell Bannerman on
liberty and justice in the Empire.

SANJIVANI,
April 18th, 1907.

statement of the Premier's real belief? If this statement be true, India can find no place in the British Empire, for in India there is neither liberty nor justice. Will the English, then, lose their sovereignty over India? Or will liberty and justice be established in the land?

SANJIVANI,
March 23rd, 1907.

101. The same paper quotes the following from Mr. Barrow's appropriation report in page 375 of the *Gazette of India* of the 9th March:—
The boycott in official statistics.

As compared with the Budget, the improvement occurred chiefly under *Excise on Local Manufacture* (Rs. 18,74,000) and was the result of increased consumption of locally manufactured salt, etc.

Under duty on *Imported Salt* the falling off in Bengal was due to country-made salt having replaced, to some extent, the foreign manufacture.

and in comment, writes that Government now admits that the Bengalis are using home-made salt in preference to foreign.

The paper also makes the following quotations from the report of Mr. Baker (page 627 of the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March), and from that by Mr. Meston (page 668 of the same *Gazette*):—

Cotton goods have not maintained the exceptionally high figure of 1905-1906 and have yielded £29,200 less than in that year.

The imports of manufactured cotton have presumably been checked by the movement in favour of indigenous articles.

and takes these statements as proving that the boycott of things British undertaken by the Bengalis has been a success.

The paper concludes with a reference to the following extract from Mr. Baker's writings:—

On the other hand, the imports of sugar, especially from Germany and Java, have been on an unprecedented scale, and will probably yield £37,000 in excess of the estimate.

in commenting on which it writes that the sale of foreign sugar is going up, because the Bengali purchaser is being deceived by shop-keepers into taking adulterated foreign sugar for the genuine home-grown article.

HITVARTA,
April 21st, 1907.

102. Under the marginally-noted article, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 21st April refers to the question asked by Mr.

The result of the boycott.

Rees, M.P., of the Secretary of State for India

on the occasion of a recent meeting of Parliament to the effect why the quantity of foreign cloths sold in Bengal in the year 1906 was so remarkably less than formerly. Mr. Morley's reply to this has been conflicting. He seems to have designedly pretended ignorance of what he should have said in reply. Is it that he does not feel ashamed to speak an untruth? In course of his query Mr. Rees touched upon the question of the partition of Bengal, and evidently this is what made Mr. Morley return a wrong answer, inasmuch as if he had taken to answering the question in the right way, he would have, of course, to admit that the agitation against the partition of Bengal had developed a great force and he had no option but to undo it. But, since he is a saintly person, he would never go to that length. If, making the cause of the Bengalis personal, the Indians of the other parts of the country had taken to boycotting as zealously, the supply of the foreign cloth, says the paper, would have, surely, gone down by sixteen crores of yards.

HITVARTA.

103. Notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary of the Nawab of

Boycott and the Muhammadans.

Dacca, and of a few other Muhammadans, the

adulators of the English, the Indian Muhammadans in general, says the same paper, have been zealously advocating boycott in other parts of the country. The Aligarh journal, *Urdu-Moulla*, says a good deal in its favour, in one of its recent issues.

MARWARI BANDHU,
April 24th, 1907.

104. Refusing to admit the validity of the reason advanced by Hon'ble

The sale of foreign salt in India.

Mr. Baker for foreign salt commanding so small a

sale in the Indian market this year, the *Marwari Bandhu* [Calcutta] of the 24th April remarks that instead of going so far into the matter, the Hon'ble Member would have done better to have plainly declared that it was on account of the *swadeshi* agitation that foreign salt was not so extensively sold in India.

105. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 19th April says that those people who dealt secret blows in the late disturbances at Mogra Bazar, Comilla and Brahmanbaria, are now faring well. But those who ventured to speak out and complained to the *feringhis* are being harassed, persecuted and ruined in all possible ways. "No more begging" should, therefore, be the motto. It is the old prostitute who begs, as Dinabandhu has hinted.

SANDHYA,
April 19th, 1907.

106. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 20th April feels offended at a Member of Parliament, calling Indians a black people in his recent contribution to the *Reynolds's News* on India. True, the Indians are black. But the colour of the face throws no light on the colour of the heart. Correctly speaking, it is those that are fair at heart that deserve being called fair. The English have a fair skin, and the Indians a black one, but which of them is fairer at heart is the question. Had the native press, says the paper, a greater latitude in vindicating their thoughts, it would have been vividly shown what sort of heart is possessed by the English and the Indians, respectively, the difference between the colour of their skin notwithstanding.

BIHAR BANDHU,
April 20th, 1907.

107. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 21st April gives an abstract of the article recently published, in a Muhammadan journal entitled *Sultan*, refuting the belief, on the part of the Muhammadans, that there being so much coincidence between Islam and Christianity, the Muhammadans are in a fair way of cultivating friendship with the Christians.

HITVARTA,
April 21st, 1907.

In support of its argument, the paper enumerates a good many instances of unfair dealings of the Christians with the Muhammadans, in addition to what they have been doing with them in reference to the affairs in Crete.

108. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 23rd April writes as follows:—
Anarchy. The commencement of oppressions, injustice and anarchy all around is helping the establishment of a new sentiment and a new strength throughout the country. This anarchy will gradually increase, for that is what always happens in the history of a social or political revolution. Anarchy first, *swaraj* next. In some form or other anarchy must appear to some extent; otherwise the path of *swaraj* cannot be wide and clear. This anarchy has its source sometimes in the license of the populace and sometimes in the wickedness of the Sovereign. But it always comes at the beginning of a revolution and before the establishment of *swaraj*. When this helpless condition comes, people are obliged to stand on their own legs, and afterwards, by creating a great revolutionary force out of the union of their personal strength, work out their own emancipation with its help. This is the teaching of history. By the grace of God we are gradually receiving this education, and thus the path of our emancipation will be broadened. In the anarchy that has begun we see the hand of the Mother and the grace of God, for in this present evil is hidden the seed of future good.

SANDHYA,
April 23rd, 1907.

109. The *Al Punch* [Bankipore] of the 28th April regrets the indifference of Government and of the public-spirited Indians to the sufferings of so many famine and plague-stricken Indian people who are, so to say, more dead than alive, on account of these scourges of humanity. The former, as it were, have no leisure to attend to their relief; and among the latter, while some are seeking pleasure in indulging their desire for reformation in advocating female education, the others are vehemently giving vent to their zeal for the development of the *swadeshi* proclivities. As true patriots, they ought to have taken to improving the material condition of the people side by side with the development of industry and commerce, as also to devising means to check this abnormal rise in the price of food-grains to the relief of the starving population, which would have naturally heaped blessings upon them.

AL PUNCH,
April 28th, 1907.

URIYA PAPERS.

UTKALDIPIKA,
April 13th, 1907.

110. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 13th April states that Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, the apostle of *swaraj* and *swadeshi*, paid a visit to Cuttack on his way to Madras and delivered two lectures on two consecutive days in the Cuttack Municipal compound and in the Cuttack Town Hall, which were attended by more than 1,000 persons. The presence of a large gathering, notwithstanding rainy weather, clearly testifies to the earnestness of the hearers, who were seen to listen to the lectures attentively. It is said that Mr. Pal enunciated his political propositions with clearness, while his illustrations and examples were always to the point. The writer hopes that the audience will act up to the advice of Mr. Pal and not forget the instructions, which he has given.

Swaraj and swadeshi lectures of Mr. Pal in Cuttack.

UTKALDIPIKA.

111. The same paper advises the Rajas in Orissa to purchase a large quantity of rice and to induce the rich merchants in their States to do the same with the object of storing that article of food to meet the wants of the poorer classes of people, when required. The system will enable the poorer classes of purchasers to obtain rice at reasonable and favourable rates. This may prove a losing bargain for the Rajas and the merchants, but the loss will not be very great, and it could easily be shared in by partners by the formation of companies to carry out the undertaking.

A proposal to store rice in the interests of poorer consumers.

UTKALDIPIKA.

112. Referring to the visits, which the Rajas of Khallicote and Kanika paid to each other's estate, a correspondent of the same paper observes that these mutual friendly visits will no doubt ameliorate the social condition of the Uriya Princes, who have hitherto been forced to lead disagreeable and isolated lives.

A mutual intercourse between the Uriya Princes.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
April 30th, 1907.

113. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 30th April states that the Raja of Bamra has established a girls' school in that State for the benefit of girls of school-going age. This is looked upon as an important reform in Bamra.

The foundation of a girls' school in Bamra.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI.

114. The same paper is sorry to find that the prevailing system of submitting English petitions to the Raja of Dhenkanal by the people of that State is not only wrong but injurious. The Raja should always be ready to receive vernacular petitions and thereby come in closer contact with his own people.

English petitions preferred to vernacular ones in Dhenkanal.

MANORAMA,
April 6th, 1907.

115. The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 8th April states that Mysore was fortunate enough to introduce the principle of local self-government first into its constitution and that other States in India should follow its example. Why does the British Government in India delay to introduce that principle into its own organization?

Local self-government in India.

URIYA AND
NAVASANVAD,
April 10th, 1907.

116. The *Uriya* and *Navasanvad* [Balasore] of the 10th April strongly recommends the introduction of the manufacture of salt in the sea-board tracts of Orissa, as the revival of that industry in that Province will bring about its prosperity and material progress.

A proposal to manufacture salt in Orissa.

UTKALDIPIKA.
[April 13th, 1907.]

117. Referring to the Budget speech of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 13th April points out that the speech was sympathetic in its nature and that the Lieutenant-Governor was not unmindful of the interests of the Uriyas and Beharis, as His Honour wanted representatives from Orissa and Patna.

The Budget speech of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

UTKALDIPIKA.

118. A correspondent of the same paper gives instances to show that the municipal peons deal with carts conveying loads and luggages in the Cuttack town in an unfair spirit. In fact, the municipal orderlies oppress the cartmen in various ways.

A complaint against municipal peons in Cuttack.

119. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 30th April gives an account of the proceedings of the Talcher *Sahitya Sabha*, which held an extraordinary meeting under the presidency of the Commissioner of the Orissa Division to discuss the question of the emancipation of women in India. Some speakers were of opinion that female liberty was not suited to the social condition of the Hindus in Talcher, while other speakers were of a different opinion. The President in his concluding speech made it clear that it was impossible for the Europeans to mix freely with the Indians, if the latter objected to bring out their ladies to the places of meeting. The President further remarked that though he had presided over several meetings in Garjats, he was not required to deal with a delicate subject like the one under discussion.

GARJATBASINI.
April 30th, 1907.

120. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 13th April states that the resolution of the Postal Department not to allow commission on the sale of stamps to the officers of that department is likely to create discontent among those officers, who are very poorly paid. The salaries of the Sub-Postmasters should have been increased before issuing this unpopular circular.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
April 13th, 1907.

121. The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 8th April states that though the salt-tax has been a little reduced, it will take a long time for the ordinary consumer to feel its benefit in an appreciable degree.

MANORAMA,
April 8th, 1907.

122. The same paper is of opinion that Pandit Govind Chandra Mahapatra, the Collector of the Mayurbhanj State, is too old to discharge the arduous duties of a Collector with satisfaction, and that he should retire at an early date, making room for younger men with greater energy and superior intelligence.

MANORAMA.

123. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 10th April states that the proceedings of the revision settlement are creating great uneasiness among the people of Balasore. In some places, tenants are seen to form a combination against their landlords. In other places mutual misunderstanding, false statements and deception bring about confusion among the landed interests. It is a pity that nobody is held responsible for such an unsatisfactory state of things.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
April 10th, 1907.

124. A writer in the same paper observes that the Orissa settlement has its defects, which are no doubt injurious to the interests of both the landlord and the tenant. It is known that in some places crops are washed away by the overflowing of rivers, but even in such cases no remission of revenue is granted. The system of realising revenue from lands lying uncultivated, has nothing to commend in it. In some places Government has erected embankments for its own interest, though these embankments prevent crops from growing. It is cruel to realise revenue from those lands, whether they grow crops or not. It is the policy of Government to show more sympathy to the raiyat than to the zamindar. This leads the Government officers to treat the zamindars not as proprietors, but as simply collectors of revenue. The *nij-chas* lands of the zamindars should be treated as their *nij-jot* lands, if really Government has any sympathy for them.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.

125. The same paper points out that the want of drinking water is felt in many parts of the Balasore district. An attempt made by the Balasore District Board to induce the proprietors of tanks in that district to cleanse or re-excavate them at their joint cost failed in its object, as the proprietors did not agree to come under the *panchayat* presidents, many of whom are said to be undesirable associates. The writer is of opinion that if money were advanced to the proprietors at a small interest they could cleanse or repair their tanks without the help of anybody.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
April 17th, 1907.

126. The same paper of the 17th April regrets to learn that Mr. Agasti, the Collector of Balasore, is being transferred from that district. He should have been allowed to remain there for a longer time, as he would have by that means reduced the consumption of opium in that district.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.

127. The same paper is of opinion that the Government is wasting money on the revision settlement and that it could have gathered correct information regarding culturable lands by depending on the statements of zamindars. The writer complains that the zamindars are being treated in a shabby manner, as no commission or *malikana* is allowed to them on the collection of rents from those lands which were recently made culturable. It is unjust to deprive the landlords of their *nij-jot* or *nij-chas* rights in lands, which they are forced by circumstances to have cultivated by the help of their raiyats.

UTKALDIPIKA,
April 13th, 1907.

128. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 13th April states that out of four persons attacked by small-pox in Cuttack in the last week, one died.

UTKALDIPIKA.

Chicken-pox in Kendrapara.

129. The Kendrapara correspondent of the same paper states that chicken-pox prevails in that subdivision of the Cuttack district.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
April 10th, 1907.

Public health in Cuttack.

130. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 10th April states that cholera has abated in that town.

GARJATBASINI,
April 30th, 1907.

131. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 30th April states that tigers are known to commit depredations in many places in the Orissa Garjats. Though a man-eater was killed at Ramgarh by a *raj* officer, three other man-eaters were seen to take their seats on the branches of three trees with the object of terrorising the passers by from their elevated positions. Men and cattle are afraid to go out in Ramgarh.

GARJATBASINI.

The weather in Talcher.

132. The same paper states that there was good rain in Talcher in the last week.

GARJATBASINI.

The weather in Pal Lahera.

133. The same paper states that there was good rain in Pal Lahera.

UTKALDIPIKA,
April 13th, 1907.

134. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 13th April advises the Raja of Talcher, who is known to encourage industry in his State, to purchase an oil-machine and manufacture oil for the benefit of his State people. As oil-seeds and fuel are cheap in Talcher, the oil-machine, if established, will no doubt prove a successful enterprise.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
April 13th, 1907.

135. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 13th April states that fine sugar is being manufactured in Balang in that State.

MANORAMA,
April 8th, 1907.

136. The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 8th April states that as bamboo is cheap in the Orissa Garjats, attempts should be made to manufacture paper out of bamboo powder in imitation of the process adopted by paper manufacturers in Bamra.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
April 10th, 1907.

137. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 10th April agrees with the *Star of Utkal* in the latter's observation that the Bengalis came to Orissa to help Englishmen in administrative work and settled in that Province to civilise the Uriyas, who were in a semi-savage state. Having settled there for many years, they are to be treated as naturalized Uriyas.

UTKALDIPIKA,
April 13th, 1907.

138. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 13th April is glad to state that the distribution of prizes to the deserving students of the Kendrapara Higher English School passed off quietly and successfully in a meeting held in the premises of that institution under the presidency of the Collector of the Cuttack district, who delivered an instructive speech for the benefit of students, who were no doubt much enlightened thereby.

139. The same paper gives an account of the proceedings of the Provincial Conference held at Berhampore with the object of discussing the political situation in Bengal at the present moment. The writer has every sympathy for the work of the Conference and hopes that the high ideal, which the *swadeshi* aims at, should be explained to the public in a liberal and sympathetic spirit.

140. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 10th April gives an account of the proceedings of the *Brahman Samiti*, which held a meeting at Balasore under the presidency of Mr. Agasti, the Collector of that district. The object of the Association is to improve the condition of the Brahmas in Balasore in various ways. This *Samiti* acts in concert with other similar associations established in different parts of Orissa. As the improvement of the condition of the Brahmins means the improvement of the condition of the Hindus in general under the existing system of their social polity, the *Brahman Samitis* are no doubt important organisations, whose action is watched with care by the thoughtful Hindus.

141. The same paper of the 10th April regrets to notice the death of Mr. P. C. Mitter, District Magistrate of Puri, who died there in the last week, regretted by his friends. He succumbed, it is said, to a carbuncle. The immediate cause of his death was failure of the heart. He was one of the very few Bengali Deputy Magistrates who were entrusted with the district charge. He was a popular District Magistrate.

The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 13th April writes in the same strain and observes that Mr. Mitter was an old, gentle and just officer, much liked by his *amla*. The public are very sorry to lose his services. The Puri Bar has already expressed its sorrow at his unexpected death.

UTKALDIPIKA.

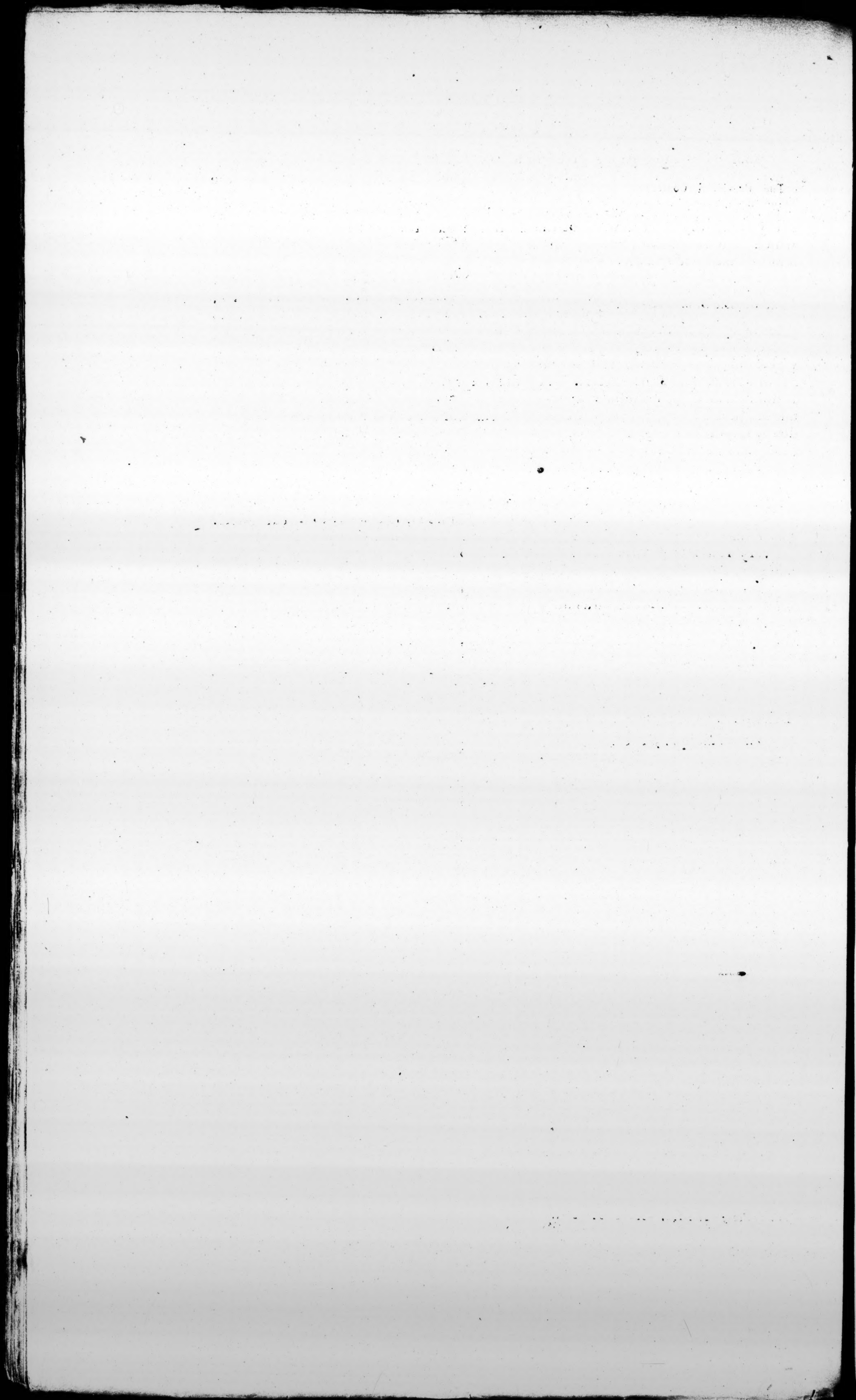
URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
April 10th, 1907.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.

BIDHUBHUSHAN MUKERJEA,

Offg. Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 27th April, 1907.



REPORT (PART II)
ON
NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 27th April 1907.

CONTENTS.

	<i>Page.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
Lord Cromer and Egypt ...	121	Injustice and oppression ...	122
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		(h)—General—	
(a)—Police—		Why rejoice? ...	122
Sequel to the Bloomfield murder ...	121	Mr. Carey at Hasaribagh ...	123
The situation at Comilla ...	ib.	Ditto ditto ...	ib.
		The Fraserganj boom ...	ib.
(b)—Working of the Courts—		III.—LEGISLATION.	
The <i>Punjabee</i> case ...	121	Nil.	
Ditto ...	ib.	IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
Ditto ...	ib.	Driven from pillar to post ...	123
Ditto ...	ib.	V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
(c)—Jails—		Bavages of plague in Bihar ...	123
Nil.		VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
(d)—Education—		Indian revolution ...	123
Nil.		Empire Day ...	ib.
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—		British interests and British conscience ...	ib.
A municipal grievance ...	122	Seething discontent in India, the work of foolish subordinate officials ...	124
Sanitary improvements ...	ib.	Patriotism and silent work ...	ib.
Sir Andrew Fraser's generous concession ...	ib.	Recent Conferences and the Extremists ...	ib.
A wrong step ...	ib.	An ineffectual sedition clause ...	ib.
(f)—Questions affecting the land—		A lionised enemy ...	ib.
Nil.		District Conferences ...	ib.
		Repent and ye shall be forgiven ...	125
		The irreducible minimum ...	ib.

1891

1891

1891

1891

1891

1891

1891

1891

1891

1891

1891

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

420. While admiring the great qualities of Lord Cromer, the *Bengalee* considers that he had stayed too long in Egypt to be useful to that country. The keynote of his administration was Europe first and Egypt next. It was a reproduction of the British policy in India and brought about the inevitable conflict in which the popular forces have triumphed. This will also be the case in India, for no Government can resist the omnipotence of the popular will when properly organized and controlled by judgment and discretion.

Lord Cromer and Egypt.

BENGALÉE,
18th April 1907.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

421. *Motherland*, championing the cause of the villagers suspected in Bloomfield murder case, has addressed the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, appealing to His Excellency to put a stop to the grave oppression which is being exercised on the poor rustics. The nature of this is explained in a petition which has been submitted to the Commissioner of Patna.

422. The action of the authorities in encouraging the Muhammadans to maltreat the Hindus and permitting Sub-Inspector Fazlur Rahman to continue sowing the seeds of dissension between the two communities at Brahmanbaria justify, says the *Bengalee*, the widespread impression that these means have been adopted to kill the *swadeshi* and boycott movement. It is also noteworthy that the Hindus singled out for attack by the Muhammadan rowdies are staunch advocates of the *swadeshi* cause.

The situation at Comilla.

MOTHERLAND
17th April 1907.

BENGALÉE,
17th April 1907.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

423. The *Bengalee* sympathises with the Proprietor and the Editor of the *Punjabee* on the result of their appeal to the Chief Court, but consoles itself by the reflection that they glory in their sufferings and help the national cause by their unmerited incarceration. This case greatly strengthens the belief that it is impossible for an Indian to obtain justice against a European. It is hoped that the Lahore Chief Court, which has acquired such an unenviable reputation, will soon be raised to the dignity of a High Court.

BENGALÉE,
18th April 1907.

The *Punjabee* case.

424. "The double-facedness of the Government of the Punjab," writes the *Hindoo Patriot*, as displayed by the difference in their treatment of the *Punjabee* and Anglo-Indian journals, will do more to widen the gulf between Indians and Anglo-Indians and the Indians and the Government than the articles for which punishment has been inflicted.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
18th April 1907.

Ibid.

The complaint that Europeans and Eurasians are never heavily punished for causing the death of "natives" is as old as British Indian Courts of "Justice." Since the inauguration of the *swadeshi* movement the Imperial Anglo-Indian press has done more than any other section to excite hatred between Hindus and Muhammadans and Hindus and Anglo-Indians, but they are left alone, and a native paper is made an example of.

425. The nett gain to the Government from the *Punjabee* and such like prosecutions, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, is that the "impartiality of Government which previously no one could impugn" is now being openly challenged. The leniency shown towards the *Civil and Military Gazette* and the Nawab of Dacca in spite of their efforts to spread disaffection is responsible for the growing belief that the authorities have one law for the Hindus and another for the Europeans and the Musalmans, and that there is no chance of obtaining any justice in a British Court of law.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
22nd April 1907.

Ibid.

426. The *Indian Nation* sympathises with the Editor and the Proprietor of the *Punjabee* in their sufferings, but considers that they have shown tenacity in an unworthy cause. As soon as they discovered that they were wrong in their facts, the fairest and

INDIAN NATION,
22nd April 1907.

Ibid.

most dignified course for them was to offer an apology. Their punishment, as reduced on appeal, is still regarded as severe, and, in the opinion of the *Nation*, since Government tolerates so much of reckless writing, equal to, and even worse than, that for which the *Punjabee* was prosecuted, it might very well have let that journal alone.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

BANDE MATARAM,
17th April 1907.

427. Several of the inhabitants of Bhowanipur write to *Bande Mataram* complaining against the apathy displayed by the Calcutta Corporation in ignoring all petitions which have been sent to the Chairman for the removal of the insanitary condition of the drains.

A municipal grievance.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
17th April 1907.

428. A correspondent writes to the *Hindoo Patriot* strongly supporting that journal's suggestion of improving the sanitary condition of villages, and urges the people to display the real spirit of *swaraj* by interesting themselves in the management of their own Municipality instead of deserting their homes either for education or to earn a livelihood. The zamindars should establish the *panchayat*, start factories, national schools and colleges, hospitals and other useful institutions which will improve the status of their villages. They will thus acquire elementary knowledge of self-government which will serve as a stepping-stone for *swaraj*.

Sanitary improvements.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
17th April 1907

429. Commenting on the announcement affecting the disposal of the Road-Cess Fund, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* congratulates the non-official members of Council on the patriotic and honourable part they have played in this connection, but attributes their success to Sir Andrew Fraser. The latter's generosity has produced the desired result, and it is he who deserves the congratulations and gratitude of the whole country.

Sir Andrew Fraser's generous concession.

MUSALMAN,
19th April 1907.

430. Referring to a report that the Hindu majority in the Burdwan Municipality has refused licenses to meat shops, the *Mussalman* warns its Hindu brethren against such a manifestation of civilised *gundaism* which resembles that displayed by the Moslem rioters at Comilla. No Muhammadan who has not sold himself to the Hindus can tolerate such "petty-minded high-handedness."

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

BENGALIEE,
19th April 1907.

431. The *Bengalee* appeals to the Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway to inquire into the grievances of the switch jemadars who complain of being compelled to pay illegal gratification to some one in authority for being permitted, on return from leave, to rejoin their old post or occupy their old quarters. Refusal to submit to this blackmail results in the man being reduced from Rs. 15 or 16 to an appointment on Rs. 7 or 8, and deprived of his old quarters, while others often receive immediate promotion from Rs. 6 to 16. These serious allegations have been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Traffic Superintendent, but with no apparent result.

Injustice and oppression.

(h)—*General.*

BANDE MATARAM,
17th April 1907.

432. Sir Andrew Fraser's remark concerning the Road-Cess Fund made when announcing the postponement of the Bengal Local Self-Government Bill, has, in the opinion of *Bande Mataram*, received an ill-deserved welcome. When the cess was levied, in violation of the conditions of the Permanent Settlement, numerous assurances as to the proper disposal of the fund were given. These promises were however never fulfilled, and the hopes now held out are likely to be just as ineffectual to prevent the Government from using the fund as they wish. The Road-cess is one of the many evils that accompany foreign domination and must be endured so long as it cannot be cured.

Why rejoice?

433. The *Bengalee* publishes a communication from a correspondent complaining against the conduct of Mr. Carey at Hazaribagh and giving several instances showing that this officer has started a campaign against his subordinates. During the short time he has been in this district, Mr. Carey of Hooghly and Murshidabad fame has punished or otherwise humiliated about a dozen ministerial officers.

BENGALIE,
19th April 1907.

434. Continuing its remarks on the subject of Mr. Carey's unpopularity at Hazaribagh, the *Bengalee* accuses him of having repeatedly declared openly that "in a few years more the Bengalis will be nowhere." In pursuance of this policy he has had the Deputy Inspector and two Sub-Inspectors of Schools transferred from Hazaribagh simply because they happened to be Bengalis, and has also tried to obtain the transfer of the Bengali teachers in the Zilla School. He has a number of Peshawari servants who parade the streets of the town as if with the object of overawing the population.

BENGALIE,
20th April 1907.

435. The *Bengalee* comments sarcastically on Sir Andrew Fraser's efforts to make Fraserganj in the Sunderbans, a fashionable week-end resort. Money is being freely spent for this purpose, while people are dying in thousands all over the province owing to scarcity of drinking water and general insanitary surroundings, and the Government is powerless to save them owing to alleged lack of means.

BENGALIE,
21st April 1907.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

436. The *Bengalee* appeals to His Excellency the Viceroy to do justice to Walker Lamington, a Muhammadan convert to Christianity, who is being driven from pillar to post in his endeavours to obtain compensation and damages from the Nizam's Government. The man filed a suit against the latter Government, but the Bombay High Court held that permission from the Bombay Government was necessary. On receiving an application for the necessary permission the Bombay Government declined to interfere in the matter. An appeal to the Government of India was returned for submission through the Bombay Government, but that Government has refused to forward the petition, and now ignores all representations and reminders on the subject.

BENGALIE,
21st April 1907.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE

437. The *Behar Herald* regrets to find that no serious attempts are being made by the Municipal authorities or the Government to fight the plague in Bihar. Continuous efforts should be made to improve the sanitary condition particularly of Patna, where the death-rate is enormous.

BEHAR HERALD,
20th April 1907.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

438. The change in the attitude of the people towards the established authority is described by *New India* as a revolution. Indications of this popular feeling are evident on every hand, and in spite of all suppression, people have begun to assert their rights against the unlawful encroachment of the State. Justice is being strangled in British Law Courts, but the people have declared for their own Arbitration Courts. "When a rotten and unrighteous State approaches its doom, Law, Right, and Justice forsake her and side with the people, and thus usher in the revolution."

NEW INDIA,
15th April 1907.

439. The proposal of the Earl of Meath for the celebration of Empire Day is strongly supported by the *Indian Mirror*, which advocates the 24th May being declared a public holiday by the Government of India. The memory of the late Queen is held most reverentially by every section of the community in India, and if it is to be preserved in a fitting manner, Empire Day should be celebrated on Her late Majesty's birthday.

INDIAN MIRROR,
17th April 1907.

440. Although the history of Britain is a long struggle for liberty, *Bande Mataram* finds that British greed overpowers British conscience whenever it is a question of British interests and British conscience.

BANDE MATARAM,
18th April 1907.

Egypt or India, where British interests are at stake. All sorts of monstrous arguments are then fabricated to justify the suppression of popular movements.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
18th April 1907.

441. That Englishmen are past masters in the art of evoking hatred in the minds of their opponents is proved, says the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, by the attitude of the Irish Americans and nowadays by the Indians. This feeling of animosity is created first by foolish officials, and the Government stands by them in pursuance of its established policy. Instances of this are not wanting, while the policy of setting one community against another, first systematically tried during the Viceroyalty of Lord Dufferin, has been adopted by Sir Bampfylde Fuller and his successor. The crusade against the Hindus only serves to exasperate them, and is certainly not agreeable to the higher classes of Musalmans.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
19th April 1907.

442. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* condemns the present method of conducting the patriotic campaign which is associated with sound and fury, and advocates Patriotism and silent work. silent, solid and useful work. Too much noise, talk, and publicity have ruined the national cause by announcing all movements and making mountains of molehills. The journal deprecates the manner in which District Conferences are now carried on, and offers some suggestions as to the nature of the work which should be performed in all districts.

INDIAN MIRROR,
19th April 1907.

443. The *Indian Mirror* is glad to find that the speeches of the Presidents and Chairmen of the Reception Committees at the several recent Provincial and District Conferences were wise and practical, and not influenced by the Extremist leaders. Recent Conferences and the Extremists. The propaganda of the latter cannot be too strongly condemned, and all sensible people are urged to check the evil without delay, as there is danger of the whole community having to pay for the sins of a few. It is hoped that the Government will understand that the Extremists represent a small minority of the people and have no influence over the educated classes in India.

BANDE MATARAM,
19th April 1907.

444. It is a matter of surprise to *Bande Mataram* that the English, who are so well versed in the art of keeping down subject races at the least expense and with the greatest advantage to themselves, are so hopelessly at sea in dealing with the new situation in India. The present attitude of the Government is an impossible mixture of timid and flabby coercion with insincere grudging and dilatory conciliation. Though there are legal means of binding down and destroying opposition, the Government has not the courage to use them, for in spite of its legal ferocity, the Indian journalist ignores the clause in the Penal Code dealing with sedition. Mere imprisonment has no longer any terrors for Indian patriotism, and crushing penalties would drive the people to secret conspiracy and nihilistic forms of protest. An ineffectual sedition clause.

BANDE MATARAM,
20th April 1907.

445. The ovation accorded to General Botha in London is, according to *Bande Mataram*, an indication that "the Englishman respects those only who have shown that they can thrash him or at least meet him on equal terms." The "moderates" in India should therefore realize that "a brave and frank struggle is the only argument to convince the Englishman of the fitness of Indians for self-government. Servility and flattery only increase his arrogance and make him a worse master than he is by nature." A lionised enemy.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
20th April 1907.

446. While recognising the necessity of District Conferences, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* objects to two of their essential features, which seem to be the presence of Babu Surendra Nath Banerji and a reception to him. If these Conferences are spontaneous movements, the presence of Babu Surendra Nath does not seem essential, but if his presence is at all necessary owing to some secret cause, he should go quietly, sit in a corner, and leave the district leaders to manage their own affairs and thus learn to do without extraneous help. These receptions are demoralizing the workers, and are slurs upon the sacred virtue—love of country. District Conferences.

447. The punishment of the Haripur zamindars, and the Editor and the proprietor of the *Punjabee* are regarded by *Bande Mataram* as indications of the special terror which the bureaucracy have for the new spirit of manliness displayed by the people. Every means, including the bribe of lighter punishment, is being tried to break it down, but the days of apologies and appeals for mercy have passed.

BANDE MATARAM,
20th April 1907.

448. The theory put forward by Mr. Morley of an irreducible minimum of Europeans as necessary to each branch of the administration in the interests of efficiency shows, says *Bande Mataram*, that even this Radical statesman and philosopher has identified himself with "unintelligent bureaucratic conservatism." This is the old plea of unfitness for self-government, which is in reality a political trick to provide employment for "our boys" and for the maintenance of the whole civil garrison in India.

BANDE MATARAM,
22nd April 1907.

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENL.
OF POLICE, L. P.,
WRITERS' BUILDINGS,
The 27th April 1907.

F. N. WARDEN,
Persl. Asst. to the Insp.-Genl. of Police, L. P.

